

# PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

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## ANCIENT HISTORY, PART I Oriental Nations and Greece

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### DIVISIONS OF THE HUMAN FAMILY.

The human family according to form, color, and physiognomy are divided into three great classes.

1. **Black, Ethiopian or Negro:** the tribes of CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, PAPUANS, AUSTRALIANS.
2. **Yellow or Mongolian:** CHINESE, MALAYS, ESQUIMAUX, AMERICAN INDIANS.
3. **White or Caucasian:**
  - a. ARYAN or INDO-EUROPEANS—(ranking first intellectually.) MEDES and PERSIANS, HINDOOS, GREEKS and ROMANS, TEUTONS, CELTS, SLAVONIANS.
  - b. SEMITIC—(ranking first in religious enthusiasm.) CHALDEANS, BABYLONIANS, ASSYRIANS, PHOENICIANS, HEBREWS, ARABIANS.
  - c. HAMITIC—(ranking first in the building of massive structures.) Ancient EGYPTIANS.

### EGYPT.

#### I. Geography.

a. **SITUATION.** Along the level coast of Egypt are marshes, followed by a low plain, triangular in shape, with an area of about a hundred miles, known as the *Delta of the Nile*. Beyond this is the *Valley of the Nile* varying in width from one to a dozen miles and extending a distance of seven hundred miles to the *First Cataract*. It is similar in character to the Delta but is bordered on each side by desert mountains which shut it out from communication with the rest of the world.

b. **DIVISIONS.** *Upper Egypt*—capital Thebes. *Middle Egypt*—capital Thebes. *Lower Egypt*—capital Memphis.

c. **CLIMATE.** There are two seasons: one from October to May with a blue sky, balmy air, flowers and fruit; one from June to September when the desert winds burn and dry up all vegetation covering it with sand and dust. By September, the melting snows from the Abyssinian Highlands cause the Nile to overflow its banks depositing a rich soil over the whole valley, and then to return to its natural channel.

d. **PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.** It is the richest country in the world. Three crops are gathered each year. In the mountains are found building stone and minerals. It lies at the junction of three continents, Asia, Africa and Europe, bordering two large deep seas, and has a natural waterway for commerce.

**II. Antiquity.** Egypt is probably the oldest nation in the world.

#### III. Government.

a. **ABSOLUTE MONARCHY** in which the priests had great influence; but the king was the center of political, religious and intellectual life.

b. **NOMES AND MONARCHY.** At first the people lived in small states called *Nomes* each with its own chief and its town surrounding the principal shrine. Later for self protection these Nomes were all united under one ruler and we have the beginning of the monarchy.

IV. **Classes.** Kings; Priests; Nobles and Officials; Common People; Serfs, slaves, captives.

V. **Religion.**

a. **KINDS.**

1. *Monotheistic*—higher priesthood believing in one god.
2. *Polytheistic*—common people believing in many gods.

b. **DOCTRINES.**

1. Immortality of the soul.
2. Judgment after death.
3. Transmigration of souls.

c. **THE PRIESTS** were their teachers, judges, physicians and religious instructors.

d. **THE TEMPLES** were storehouses of valuable manuscripts.

e. **WORSHIP** was public at the temples and private at the tombs.

f. **GODS.** Their chief gods were OSIRIS, ISIS, HORUS, RA.

The bull was sacred at Memphis. The cat, dog, hawk and ibis were also sacred. The peculiar feature of Egyptian belief was, that the people thought the gods would from time to time dwell in the bodies of animals.

g. **FUNERALS** were the chief ceremonies of the Egyptians. The bodies were carefully embalmed, and in the case of the rich, placed in durable tombs of rock, while the poor, placed them in pits in the desert, for it was thought that after 3000 years the spirit would return and re-inhabit its former home. Extracts from the *Book of the Dead* were always placed in the *Mummy* case with the dead.

VI. **Arts.**

a. **ARCHITECTURE** was the chief art.

1. *Characteristics*—massive and grand rather than beautiful.
2. *Buildings*—pyramids, palaces, temples, tombs. The Great Pyramid at Gizeh is probably the oldest building in the world.
3. *Materials*—stone and brick.

b. **SCULPTURE.** This was considered a degraded art.

1. Artists were not allowed to change a single line so we see no improvement.
2. The sculpture on the walls of the temples and tombs represented scenes from daily life.

**OBELISKS** stood in pairs before the temples. **SPHINXES** and **COLOSSAL STATUES** were also made. The *Great Sphinx* at Gizeh is probably nearly as old as the *Great Pyramid*.

c. **PAINTING.** This was used to decorate the tombs and the walls of private houses.

1. The colors and designs were prescribed by the priests. The colors were usually bright and enduring.

d. **INDUSTRIAL ARTS.**

Agriculture, brick-making, stone-cutting, gem-cutting, weaving cotton and linen, making of glass and pottery, working in copper and brass.

e. **SCIENCE.** They had considerable knowledge of geometry, medicine and surgery, astronomy, astrology, and mathematics.

f. **WRITING**—Egyptian writing is of three kinds:

1. **HIEROGLYPHICS** or picture-writing. This was the oldest form and was used for inscriptions on monuments.
2. **HIERATIC**—a simplified form of hieroglyphics. This was used by the priests in their papyrus manuscripts.
3. **DEMOTIC**—the simplest form and was used by the common people. It came into use about the seventh century B. C.

**PAPER**—A kind of paper was made from the papyrus plant. The pith of the plant was cut into strips which were arranged crosswise and pasted together. Papyrus was very costly, so for common purposes the people used pieces of broken pottery, stones, boards, bark of trees and shoulder bones of animals to write on instead of paper. Red and black inks were used and the pens were made of reeds sharpened and split. In writing on the monuments a chisel was used.

g. **LITERATURE**—(Inscriptions and Papyrus Rolls).

It is very extensive, comprising hymns, fiction, works of geometry, astronomy, medicine and surgery.

The most famous book is the **BOOK OF THE DEAD**, extracts of which were always placed in the tombs. It relates the adventures of the soul after death.

Phtah-ho-teps Book now in Paris is thought to be the oldest book in the world, as it was written 4000 years ago.

## VII. Education.

This was under the control of the priests. Great attention was paid to mathematics and writing. Girls were taught the same as boys. The common people had very little education.

## VIII. Egypt Has Given to the World:

1. Ideas in architecture and sculpture, medicine and surgery.
2. Leap year and the division of the year into  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days.
3. Decimal system.

## IX. Sources of Information. Inscriptions on tombs, walls, obelisks.

Hebrew Scripture. Papyrus Rolls.

### ROSETTA STONE.

The key to Egyptian writing is the **ROSETTA STONE**, which is now in the British Museum. It was found by a French engineer near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is of black basalt about four feet square. Champollion deciphered the writing on it.

4. Writings of Herodotus and Manetho.

5. Ruins of ancient temples, tombs, etc. Hall of Columns, Tombs of Beni Hassen, Obelisks, Great Pyramids, etc.

## DYNASTIES.

Dynasties are reigns of lines of kings.

I. **Old Empire.** This consisted of *sixteen dynasties*.

1. MENES founded the first dynasty about 5000 B. C. He made Memphis the capital and changed the course of the Nile so that the capital would be on that river.

2. FOURTH DYNASTY. PYRAMID KINGS, CHEOPS, KHAFRA, MENKAURA. The *Great Pyramid* was built by Cheops for his tomb; the two smaller pyramids were built by the other two kings. The Great Sphinx was probably built at this time also.

3. SIXTH DYNASTY—Queen Nitocris, the original Cinderella. The capital was moved from Memphis to Thebes.

4. TWELFTH DYNASTY. USURTASEN III. and AMENEMHAT III.

The ROCK TOMBS of BENI-HASSAN were made at this time by the governors. They extended along the east bank of the Nile between Memphis and Thebes.

A LABYRINTH containing 1500 rooms above ground and 1500 underground was built by the successive kings of this dynasty as a storehouse for grain.

Great engineering work was done for irrigating Egypt. Lake Moeris was made and dykes ninety-seven miles long connecting with it.

## II. Middle Empire. This consisted of the *seventeenth dynasty*.

They were the HYKSOS or SHEPHERD KINGS who were of the Semitic race and came from Asia and invaded and conquered Egypt. Under them art declined, but there were two important results of their conquest.

1. They gave Egypt the idea of a strong central government.

2. They carried Egyptian civilization into Asia.

During their rule the ISRAELITES were allowed to settle in *Goshen*.

Joseph became prime minister under a HYKSOS KING.

The HYKSOS were *expelled* after 400 years.

## III. New Empire.

1. AAHMES I. of the *eighteenth dynasty* drove the Hyksos from Egypt and architecture and learning recovered at a bound.

2. THOTHMES III. 1600 B. C. has been called the "ALEXANDER OF EGYPT." He extended her power as far as the Tigris River in Asia.

He was a great builder, building the greater part of the temple at Karnak. He also built a temple at Heliopolis before which stood the obelisk now in Central Park, New York City.

3. AMENOPHIS III. added to the TEMPLE OF KARNAK, built parts of the PALACE OF LUXOR connecting it with the Temple at Karnak by an AVENUE OF SPHINXES. He is supposed to have erected the VOCAL MEMNON at Thebes.

4. RAMSES I. founded the *nineteenth dynasty*.

5. SETI I. was a great warrior and defeated the *Hittites* on the Euphrates.

He was a great builder, constructing the HALL OF COLUMNS in the temple of Karnak. He made a beautiful tomb for himself in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.

6. RAMSES II. was the greatest king of the *nineteenth dynasty*, reigning sixty-seven years. He defeated the Hittites at the battle of Kadesh showing great bravery himself. This battle was celebrated in a poem by the Egyptian poet Pentaur. This poem and its illustrations are carved on the walls of a rock temple in Nubia called Abu Simbel.



He oppressed the Hebrews and compelled them to build the two treasure cities of *Pithon* and *Ramses*.

He began a canal between the Red Sea and the Nile.

7. **MENEPTHAH.** During his reign the ISRAELITES left Egypt 1320 B. C. (EXODUS.)

8. **PSAMMETICUS**—twenty-sixth dynasty.

He opened Egypt to foreigners and favored the Greeks, thus displeasing the warrior class who deserted in a body and went to Ethiopia. The loss of this class weakened Egypt but Egypt became the University of the Mediterranean nations and her arts and sciences were spread abroad. SAIS now the capital became the seat of learning.

9. **NECHO II.** He also favored foreigners. He tried to reopen the canal between the Red Sea and the Nile. During his reign Africa was circumnavigated.

10. **PSAMMETICUS III.** He was the last king of the twenty-sixth dynasty. He was defeated in 525 B. C. at Pelusium by the Persians under Cambyses.

*Different foreign powers, from 525 B. C. till the present time have ruled Egypt.*

a. The Persian authority was overthrown and restored.

b. Alexander conquered Egypt in 332 B. C.

c. Ptolemies ruled Egypt 323-30 B. C.

d. Romans conquered Egypt 30 B. C.

## **TIGRO-EUPHRATES VALLEY AND MESOPOTAMIAN MONARCHIES.**

### **CHALDEAN EMPIRE. 4000 B. C. TO 1250 B. C.**

**I. Geography.** It is the level land on the lower Euphrates and is nearly as warm and fertile as Egypt, but receives its watering from fall rains and by canals from the river.

**II. People.** Chaldeans were a mixed race of Sumerians and Semites.

**III. Political History.**

a. *Sumerians* settled before 4000 B. C. and the *Semites* arrived about 4000 B. C.

b. Its founder was NIMROD but its early history is obscure.

c. Other *famous kings* were:

1. URUKH, a great builder.

2. SARGON I., a great patron of art and literature.

3. CHEDORLAOMER, a great soldier.

d. CHIEF CITIES were UR, ACCAD, ERECH, CALMEH.

e. MIGRATION OF ASSHUR AND ABRAHAM from UR.

f. CONQUEST BY ASSYRIA 1250 B. C.

### **ASSYRIAN EMPIRE (?) 1250 B. C. TO 625 B. C.**

Its *founder* was ASSHUR.

First *important event* was the CONQUEST of CHALDEA 1250 B. C.

Most *important period* 745 B. C.-625 B. C.

**I. Tiglath Pileser II.** was a great conqueror and organized a strong central government.

**II. Sargon.** Captured *Samaria* 721 B. C. and scattered the ten tribes of the Israelites throughout Media. He built the palace of Khorsabad recently found by Botta. Panels from the walls are now in the Louvre, Paris.

**III. Sennacherib.** Made two invasions into Judah, in the first taking many prisoners, but in the second losing his whole army in a night.

He made Nineveh a magnificent city and built his palace there.

He destroyed Babylon because it revolted.

**IV. Esarhaddon.** Made conquests like the preceding monarchs and rebuilt Babylon.

**V. Asshur-Banipal.** He was a patron of music, literature and art. He established a royal library. Some of these books are now in the British Museum.

He was a great conqueror, and pictures of his battles were sculptured on the walls of his palace at Nineveh. This has recently been found by Layard.

**VI. Saracus or Sardanapalus II.** This was the last Assyrian King. He was defeated by *Cyaxares* the king of the *Medes* in 625 B. C.

Nineveh was captured and destroyed 606 B. C.

**Era of Nabonassar.** He freed his country Babylon, 747 B. C. from Assyria and destroyed old records. The Babylonians reckoned time from that event.

### BABYLONIAN EMPIRE, 625 B. C. TO 538 B. C.

**I. Founding.** Sardanapalus II. the last Assyrian king sent Nabopolassar to rule as viceroy over Babylon. This man revolted and founded the Babylonian Empire and then joined the Medes and helped to destroy Assyria.

**II. Nebuchadnezzar.** He made Babylon the most powerful and magnificent city of the world. He built the *Temple of the Seven Spheres* consisting of seven stories, each colored to represent one of the heavenly bodies. He also built the *Temple of Bel*, the great walls of Babylon and the famous *Hanging Gardens* to please his wife, the Median queen, who was fond of mountain scenery. He built reservoirs and canals to irrigate Babylonia.

He conquered Judah in 586 B. C., destroying Jerusalem and carrying the Jews captive to Babylon.

He became insane and died after reigning 43 years.

**III. Belshazzar.** This was the last king of Babylon. He joined Croesus of Lydia against the Persian king Cyrus, but Babylon was taken by the Persians in 538 B. C.

### CIVILIZATION OF MESOPOTAMIAN MONARCHIES.

**I. Government.** *Absolute Monarchies.*

**II. Writing.** The writing was cuneiform or wedge-shaped on clay tablets or cylinders. The writing was done with a triangular metal instrument known as the stylus.

**III. Religion.** Their religion was polytheistic and great prominence was given to the worship of heavenly bodies. No important matter was undertaken without first consulting the gods. They worshipped idols.

#### IV. Arts.

a. *Architecture*—This was the chief art.

1. *Tower-temples* were built of sun-dried brick and bitumen. These temples were built in stories each one smaller than the one below. Staircases on the outside led to the top of the temple. These temples were also used as observatories.

2. Palaces were built, one story high, raised on a mound or platform. The walls were thick and lined with alabaster. They paid more attention to finish than to size or durability.

b. **SCULPTURE.** Winged bulls and lions were used to decorate the temples and palaces.

c. **PAINTING.** This was bright in color and used for ornamentation.

d. **INDUSTRIAL ARTS.**—Agriculture, weaving wool, working in metals and brick-making, pottery and glassware, gem-cutting and polishing, commerce, manufacture of cotton, silk, linen, carving in ivory.

e. **SCIENCE.**—They had considerable knowledge of botany, arithmetic, natural history, geography, mathematics, law, astronomy, astrology. Many legal documents have been found.

f. **LITERATURE.**—Records of astronomy and other sciences, fiction, poems, hymns, prayers.

#### V. Gifts to Civilization.

1. Division of year into twelve months and the month into four weeks and the days into hours and minutes.

2. Weights and Measures. Sun Dial.

3. Potter's wheel. Watch Clock.

4. Ideas in Astronomy, Arithmetic and Sculpture.

5. From Assyria—True Sculpture.

6. From **BABYLONIA** other natives were taught the things they had learned from Chaldea and Assyria.

**VI. Sources of Information.** Jewish Scriptures. History of Berosus. Excavations of Bottā and Layard near Nineveh.

### THE HEBREWS.

**I. Patriarchal Age.** The Hebrews belonged to the Semitic race which probably originated in Arabia, but as they were a nomadic people, wandered from their home, and the first records we have of them are as dwellers in Chaldea.

From their home in *Ur of Chaldea*, under **ABRAHAM**, the Hebrews wandered to *Canaan* and the descendants of *Abraham* dwelt in Palestine.



**II. Hebrews in Egypt.** (STORY OF JOSEPH.)

Jacob of Israel, the grandson of Abraham, went with his sons and their families to Egypt where they settled for a time. In 1320 B. C. they returned to Palestine and this is known as the EXODUS.

They wandered in the Desert forty years, then Moses their leader brought them to Mount Sinai where the law from Jehovah was given to them.

**III. Existence as a Nation.** About the middle of the 12th Century B. C. Palestine was conquered and divided among the twelve tribes who claimed descent from the twelve sons of Israel.

**IV. Period of Judges.** There was no political connection between the twelve tribes, each one being ruled by their JUDGES. (SAMSON, DEBORAH, SAMUEL.)

**V. Period of Monarchy.** The tribes ruled by the judges united for protection against their enemies and

1. SAUL became the first king.

2. DAVID became the second king. He enlarged and strengthened his kingdom so that it extended from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates and from Syria to the Red Sea. He established the capital at JERUSALEM. He collected material for the building of a great temple. He wrote most of the PSALMS.

3. SOLOMON the third king was a *son of David*. His reign was a glorious one. He built the great temple to Jehovah, and his ships sailed the Mediterranean and Red Seas, bringing riches to the country. He wrote the PROVERBS.

4. REHOBOAM—DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM about 933 B. C. JEROBOAM and his followers the TEN TRIBES revolted from REHOBOAM and set up the kingdom of Israel and Rehoboam was left with only two TRIBES.

**VI. Kingdom of Israel.** (lasted 250 years.) It was made up of the TEN TRIBES with JEROBOAM as their first king and SAMARIA as their capital.

In 721 B. C. *Sargon the Assyrian*, captured Samaria and carried the Ten Tribes captive to Media and from then on they are lost to history.

**VII. Kingdom of Judah.** (lasted 400 years.) It was made up of Two TRIBES with REHOBOAM as their king and JERUSALEM as their capital.

In 586 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon *took Jerusalem* and brought the Two Tribes captive to Babylon.

**VIII. Jerusalem Restored.** In 536 B. C. *Cyrus the Persian* permitted the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their city and temple under the rule of Persia. Later they were conquered by Alexander and came under the rule of Syria, but after a while they gained their independence for a short time. They were then conquered by the Romans and their final dispersion took place under Titus 70 A. D.

**IX. Civilization.**

1. GOVERNMENT.—Patriarchal; Theocratic; Monarchial.

2. RELIGION. Purely *monotheistic*. They taught morality and righteousness.

3. ARTS. Were unimportant. They produced no science and their religion discouraged art but fostered literature.

4. LITERATURE. Religious. Hebrew Scriptures, Apocrypha, Talmud in the Semitic language.

5. CLASSES OF PEOPLE. Farmers, Shepherds, Warriors, Priests.

X. Gifts to Civilization. Religious writings. Bible, Talmud.

XI. Sources of Information. Bible, Talmud, Writings of Josephus, a Jewish historian who lived about 70 A. D.

## PHOENICIA.

I. Phoenicia was a small country in the western part of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

### II. Colonies.

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Colonies on the Mediterranean Sea. | c. CARTHAGE in North Africa. |
| b. GADES in Spain then Tarshish.      | d. UTICA in North Africa.    |

### III. Principal Cities.

- a. SIDON in the western part on the coast.
- b. TYRE built mainly on a rocky island near the coast.

### IV. Political History.

1. FIRST PERIOD—Sidon the leading city. 1050 B. C.
2. SECOND PERIOD—Tyre the leading city, 1050 B. C.—830 B. C.
3. ASSYRIAN RULE—830-608 B. C.
4. EGYPTIAN RULE.
5. BABYLONIAN RULE, INDEPENDENT, then CONQUERED again by BABYLON.
6. CONQUEST BY PERSIANS under CYRUS THE GREAT 538 B. C.
7. CONQUEST BY ALEXANDER THE GREAT 332 B. C.

### V. Civilization.

1. GOVERNMENT. A confederacy of states each ruled by a king. The priests and aristocrats were very influential.

2. PEOPLE. Originally Hamitic, later Semitic.

3. CLASSES. Kings, priests, merchants, common people.

4. LITERATURE. They made great progress but no remains are found. They are supposed to have invented the phonetic alphabet.

5. RELIGION. Polytheistic.

Their chief gods were BAAL and ASTARTE, whose emblem was the moon. Their evil spirit was Moloch to whom they offered human sacrifices.

They had some temples but they generally worshipped in groves, glens, on banks of streams, and on mountains, which they deemed the favorite abode of their gods. They kept fire burning continually on their altars.

6. SCIENCE. They were the first to notice the connection between the moon and tides, and made practical applications of astronomy and navigation.

7. COMMERCE—They were great navigators, visiting most parts of the then known world, all the countries along the Mediterranean, the Canary, Azore and Maderia

Islands, Cornwall in England, other places bordering the Baltic Sea, India and Ceylon.

a. **IMPORTS.**

Gold, silver, iron, lead, from Spain.	Gold, from Arabia.
Amber, from the shores of the Baltic.	Tin, from Britain.
Spices, from India and Ceylon.	

b. **EXPORTS.** Phoenician glassware was very famous, linen, perfumes, articles made of gold, silver, bronze, ivory, and purple dyes.

**VI. Gifts to Civilization.**

1. **PHONETIC ALPHABET** from which all other phonetic alphabets have been derived.
2. **IDEAS** in **SHIPBUILDING** and **NAVIGATION**.
3. Spread their civilization to all parts that they visited.

**VII. Sources of Information.**

1. Sauchomathon.
2. Hebrew Scriptures.
3. Writings of Hebrew writer, Josephus.
4. Writings of the Greeks: Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo.
5. A few scattered inscriptions.

**MEDES AND PERSIANS.**

**MEDIA.**

**I. People.** Aryan.

**II. Political History.**

For a short time Media was a powerful empire and engaged in struggles under her King, Cyaxares, with Lydia in 610 B. C. and Saracus of Assyria 625 B. C. She also ruled Persia for a time but in 558 B. C. Astyages, Cyaxares' son and successor, was defeated by the Persians under Cyrus.

**PERSIA.**

**I. Cyrus.**

a. An absolute monarchy was established, with Cyrus as king of all Persia. He freed Persia from Media; conquered Lydia and the Asiatic Greeks; captured Babylon; permitted the Jews to rebuild Jerusalem and made conquests in the North and East.

b. **Character**—Cyrus excelled all former kings in military genius. He showed unusual kindness to all his subjects.

He built for himself a tomb at Pasargadae, a simple chamber on seven graduated platforms of white marble, surrounded by a colonnade. Here his body covered with wax was placed.

**II. Cambyses.** Was the son and successor of Cyrus. He conquered Egypt 527 B. C.

**III. Darius I.**

- a. He re-organized his empire, dividing it into twenty provinces called SATRAPIES ruled by SATRAPS or GOVERNORS from whom he received a fixed annual tribute.
- b. He built excellent roads, established a postal system and a system of coinage.
- c. He conquered western India, then established a coast trade with India and completed the canal from the Red Sea to the Nile, begun by Ramses II.
- d. WAR WITH GREECE. (See Persian Wars—Greece, p. 22-25.)

**IV. Xerxes I.**

THIRD EXPEDITION into Greece. (See Persian Wars—Greece, p. 22-25.)

**V. Artaxerxes I.** End of the war with Greece and treaty of peace made 449 B. C.**VI. Darius II.** Overthrow of Persia by ALEXANDER THE GREAT of Macedon 331 B. C.**CIVILIZATION OF PERSIA.**

**I. Industrial Arts and Science.** In Science and Arts no progress was made except in architecture and sculpture as the Persians were warriors and rulers rather than workers.

**II. Architecture.** It was simple and regular. They built tombs and palaces using lofty platforms, magnificent stairs, and rows of slender, graceful columns.

**III. Sculpture.** Used to adorn the palaces. Great advance was made in this art, more attention being paid to the human form and drapery than heretofore.

**IV. Religion.** It was polytheistic but had signs of monotheistic faith by worshipping the one God, Ahuramazda, or Zeus, symbolized by the sun and fire. Earth, air, and fire were sacred, so dead bodies were covered with wax so as not to defile the earth and sometimes were exposed for the wild beasts to devour. They had no temples or altars, worshipping on the mountains. The great teacher was Zoroaster.

**V. Literature.** ZEND-AVESTA was their sacred book, a considerable part of which is still in existence.

**VI. Sources of Information.** Cuneiform inscription on Behistun Rock. Zend-Avesta. Hebrew Scriptures. Writings of Egyptian, Babylonian and Greek authors.

**CHINA.**

Some 2000 or 3000 years B. C. Mongolian tribes coming from the West invaded China and formed the people we know as the CHINESE.

**I. Chow Dynasty.** 1122-256 B. C. religion, morals, and state affairs declined.

**II. Chewangte.** 246-210 B. C. When he became emperor he established a strong central government dividing the country into provinces and subdividing these into departments and districts each ruled by a magistrate. These offices are now under civil service and can be obtained only by competitive examination. On the North he built the great wall 14,000 miles long to protect his land from barbarians.

**III. Civilization.****1. LITERATURE—Nine Classics.**

a. Five Classics by Confucius on philosophy, history, poetry, annals and ceremonies.

b. Four Books by Mencius, a disciple of Confucius.

**2. LANGUAGE AND WRITINGS.** The language was monosyllabic, having separate characters for each word. They had a picture writing consisting of something like 25,000 characters.

**3. RELIGION.** They at first worshipped the powers of nature. Ancestor worship later came to be the keynote of their religion. *Confucius*, during the AGE OF DECAY and anarchy, tried to lead the people to their old ways and beliefs and after his death his teaching developed into the religion of CONFUCIANISM.

TAOISM was a religion which taught *economy*, *humility* and *kindness*, introduced by a contemporary of Confucius known as Laotsze.

BUDDHISM is the religion of the common people, begun in 65 A. D. and brought from India.

All these religions are now almost lost in superstition.

**4. ARTS.** Agriculture and raising of flax; building roads and canals, brickmaking, use of fire smelting and forging, making of silk, carving of wood and ivory.

**IV. Gifts to Civilization.**

Invention of printing, 6th Century A. D.

Use of the Mariner's compass.

Invention of gunpowder.

Carving wood, ivory, horn.

**INDIA.**

**I. Origin.** India was gradually conquered and settled by the Hindoos of the Aryan race some 2000 or 3000 years B. C.

**II. Classes of People.** Four hereditary classes refusing to admit members from other castes.

1. Brahmins or priests.

2. Kshatriyas—kings, magistrates, and warriors.

3. Vaisyas—the common people, Aryans.

4. Sudras—slaves.

**III. Civilization.**

**1. RELIGION.** At first they worshipped the powers of nature like the early Grecians, then religion became a system of *Caste*, known as BRAHMANISM with BRAHMA as the soul of the universe, SIVA its destroyer, and VISHNU its preserver. They believed in the *transmigration of souls*, that is the soul of a person separates itself at birth from the *Universal Soul*, taking the forms of animals and men before returning to the Universal Soul.

The followers of Buddha formed another religion, BUDDHISM, which has spread to Ceylon, China and Japan, but has died out of India.



2. **LITERATURE.** They had an elaborate system of philosophy.  
The Vedas—hymns to the gods.  
Two great epic and religious poems, the Rams-Yana and Mahabharata.  
Code of Manu-law.
3. **ARTS.** Commerce, manufacture of silk, cutting of precious stones.
4. **SCIENCES.** Arithmetic, Decimal system, Geometry and Astronomy.

## GREECE.

**I. Name.** The name Greece has come from the Latin word *Graecia* but the ancient Greeks called themselves **HELLENES** and their land **HELLAS**.

**II. People.** The early inhabitants were the *Pelasgians* and remains of their civilization are found at *Mycenae* and *Tiryns*. The Hellenes were Aryans consisting of four divisions which came at different times.

1. **ACHAEANS**—In Peloponnesus, founders of Mycenae and Argos.
2. **IONIANS**—Settled the west central part, Attica.
3. **DORIANS**—Thessaly, later Peloponnesus.
4. **AEOLIANS**—the rest of Greece.

These people gradually settled the islands of the Aegean Sea and pushed into Asia where we have—

1. *Aeolian*—in Magnesia, northwestern part of Asia Minor.
2. *Ionian*—in Miletus and Ephesus, central part of Asia Minor.
3. *Dorian*—in Cindus, Southern part of Asia Minor.

**III. Connection With Other Races.** The Aryan race were a people living in early times between the Caspian Sea and the mountains of India. From them have sprung the Hindoos, Greeks, Italians and nearly all European nations.

Words used for certain things by all these different people are very similar, showing that at some time they were one race with the same words. As they grew in numbers certain ones wandered off in different directions and became distinct nations, growing more unlike each other and making changes in their words so that each nation came to have a distinct language of its own.

**IV. Geography.** Prominent PHYSICAL FEATURES and their EFFECT upon OCCUPATIONS, CIVILIZATION and GOVERNMENT.

Greece, a peninsula in southeastern part of Europe, was bounded on the North by Macedon and Illyria, and by the sea on the East, South, and West. It was separated into four main divisions, Peloponnesus, Central Greece, Thessaly and Epirus. Greece being very much cut up by mountains, the principal ones being Cambunian, Pindus and Taygetus was not a single state but many small ones, each under a separate king who was only the chief among the heads of the different families and was not wealthy enough to live in a magnificent palace.

Each district had its own government and any little city might be a complete state in itself, independent of its neighbors. Even though it had only a few miles of land and a few hundred inhabitants it had its own laws, government, and army.

These mountainous districts fostered a spirit of independence and love of freedom making possible the growth of democracy in Greece.

The western coast was straight and steep with scarcely any indentations and but few islands to be seen. The eastern coast was very much indented and there were numerous islands near at hand, so the people soon built small boats and pushed out to the islands thus extending their land from the peninsula to nearly all of the islands of the Aegean Sea and along the western coast of Asia Minor.

The fertile soil, fine climate, and easy access to the sea made it the place for the beginning of European civilization.

**IV. Greeks and Phoenicians.** While the Greeks were still simple farmers and began pushing out towards the islands, they came in contact with the Phoenician merchants of Tyre and Sidon, who at that time were the great traders of the world and had a civilization far in advance of the Greeks. The Greeks exchanged their lumber, wool and even people sold as slaves, for the riches of Phoenicia; but before long they built ships like their neighbors and having learned all the Phoenicians knew, took to the seas themselves, probably at first for piracy rather than for trade.

Due to political troubles at home, growth of commerce, and love of adventure, the following islands and colonies were settled:

**V. Islands.** Euboea, Corcyra, Cyclades, Sporades.

#### VI. Colonies.

Naucratis—on Nile.

Massilia—southern coast of France.

Cyrene—northern coast of Africa.

Sinope—southern coast of Black Sea.

Cyzicus—southern coast of Propontis.

Tarentum  
Croton  
Sybaris  
Cumae

} In Italy.

Syracuse  
Messina  
Agrigentum

} In Sicily.

**VII. Government.** Most of the city-states were:

1. At first MONARCHIES with a king assisted by a council then
2. OLIGARCHIES ruled by a few nobles.
3. TYRANNIES ruled by a tyrant usurping all power.
4. DEMOCRACIES ruled by the citizens, but these comprised only a small part of the inhabitants as the greater part were slaves.

**VIII. Religion.** The Greeks worshipped all nature and personified it by gods and goddesses who were represented as enlarged people, each place having particular reverence for a certain god.

## A. CHIEF GODS AND GODDESS AS FOLLOWS:

GREEK NAME.	LATIN NAME.
1. Zeus	Jupiter—King of all Gods, and Ruler of the Sky.
2. Here	Juno—jealous wife of Zeus.
3. Demeter	Ceres—harvest and grain.
4. Athene	Minerva—wisdom, daughter of Jupiter.
5. Hestia	Vesta—hearth.
6. Hephaestos	Vulcan—blacksmith of gods, thunder, fire (he was lame).
7. Ares	Mars—war.
8. Aphrodite	Venus—love and beauty.
9. Poseidon	Neptune—sea.
10. Artemis	Diana—chase.
11. Hermes	Mercury—invention and commerce, bravery.
12. Apollo	Apollo—music, light, prophecy, healing.

## B. MUSES.

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Clio—mystery.             | 5. Urania—astronomy. |
| 2. Melponene—tragedy.        | 6. Euterpe—music.    |
| 3. Thalia—comedy.            | 7. Polyhymia—songs.  |
| 4. Calliope—epic poetry.     | 8. Erato—love song.  |
| 9. Terpsichore—music, dance. |                      |

## OTHER GODS.

THREE FATES gave life and death.

THREE FAIRIES avenged crime.

NYMPHS were beautiful maidens that dwelt in the woods, streams, etc.

THREE GORGONS were sisters who had hair entwined with snakes.

HADES was the god of the lower region and CERBERUS its watch dog.

The gods were WORSHIPPED by prayer, sacrifice and sacred games.

The gods spoke to the people by certain signs as thunder, lightning, eclipse, the appearance of the sacrificed creature.

**Oracles.** APOLLO at Delphi—ZEUS.

The Greeks believed they could communicate with the gods through Zeus and especially Apollo, at the Oracles, the particular places chosen by these Gods to show their divine will. Before undertaking any great adventure the oracles were always consulted. The Delphic priests who were really the authors of the answers given by the Oracle, kept acquainted with current events so that they might give advice. They often worded their answers so that double meanings could be taken from them and Apollo would be right in any event.

**Festivals.** The celebrated games had their origin in the belief that the dead were gratified by the sports they had enjoyed during life. At first they were only sacrifices or games performed at the tomb or about the pyre of the dead; but as time went on this grew into a great religious festival celebrated near the oracle or shrine in whose honor it was given, as the gods were supposed to delight in the various contests.

Four of these festivals became national and very celebrated.

1. **OLYMPIC** celebrated in honor of Zeus at Olympia. This was the most splendid of all, taking place once in five years. It lasted one month, July or August. There were contests of wrestling, boxing, racing, discus-throwing, spear-hurling. The greatest and only prize was a wreath of wild olives.

2. **PYTHIAN**, in honor of Apollo, at Delphi, took place every fifth year.

3. **NEMEAN** in honor of Zeus, at Nemea, every third year.

4. **ISTHMIAN** in honor of Poseidon, on the isthmus of Corinth, every five years.

**AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.** A league of several cities for religious and social purposes was called an Amphictyony, which meant a union of neighbors.

One of these religious unions existed in northern Greece, twelve tribes united to worship Apollo at Delphi and to protect his temple. Delegates from each met twice a year to settle affairs of the temple and this was called the **AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL** or the Council of Neighbors. These tribes could make war on one another, but took an oath not to destroy one another's towns, or to cut off running water when they besieged a town.

## IX. Literature, Oratory, Art, Etc.

### A. EPIC POETS.

a. **HOMER**, writer of Iliad and Odyssey.

b. **HESIOD**, writer of Works and Days and Theogony.

### B. LYRIC POETS.

a. **ARCHILOCHUS**.

c. **SIMONIDES**. (age Pericles)

b. **SAPPHO**.

d. **PINDAR**. (age Pericles)

### C. DRAMATIC POETS.

a. **ARISTOPHANES** (Comic) latter part 5th century.

b. **AESCHYLUS** developed Greek drama and showed the struggle of Athens to preserve her freedom and acquire an empire.

c. **SOPHOCLES** was the great dramatic writer and showed Athens enjoying the results of her victories.

d. **EURIPIDES** showed the political downfall and her growth in the beautiful and the beginning of the New Learning.

e. **ARISTOPHANES**—comedy.

### D. HISTORIANS.

a. **HERODOTUS**—historian of Persian Wars (5th Century).

b. **THUCYDIDES**—historian Peloponnesian War (end 5th Century). { Age Pericles.

c. **XENOPHON**, March of the Ten Thousand, last of the Peloponnesian War (4th Century).

### E. PHILOSOPHERS AND SOPHISTS.

a. **PYTHAGORAS**—master of rhetoric and logic.

b. **SOCRATES**—great intellect, fond of truth—condemned to death 399 B. C.

c. **PLATO**—pupil of Socrates—his writing shows the teachings of his master.

d. **ARISTOTLE**—pupil of Plato—founder of Logic and Psychology.

e. **ANAXAGORAS**.

f. **ZENO**.

## F. MATHEMATICIANS.

a. EUCLID.

b. ARCHIMEDES.

## G. ORATORS.

a. THEMISTOCLES

b. PERICLES

e. DEMOSTHENES (one of the greatest orators of the world).

f. PHOCION.

c. ARISTIDES.

d. CIMON

} Party Leaders.

## H. ARTISTS.

## 1. SCULPTORS—

a. PHIDIAS, the greatest in the Age of Pericles, designs for Parthenon and statues of Zeus and Athene.

b. MYRON—bronze statues of gods and Olympic victors (Disk-thrower).

c. PRAXITELES, the next greatest sculptor.

## 2. PAINTERS, APELLES—very little of this style of work remains.

## 3. ARCHITECTURE—Grecian Temples.

a. The Parthenon (Ictinus).

c. Temple of Zeus at Olympia.

b. Temple of Delphi.

d. Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

## 4. ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE—DORIC, IONIC, CORINTHIAN.

DORIC—column, simple and solid in form, no base, capital a plain slab.

IONIC—column, tall and slender, distinct base, capital two spirals.

CORINTHIAN—slender, graceful columns, representing leaves and flowers of plants, generally the acanthus, pointing upwards.

X. **Legendary Age.** 776 B. C.

## a. PRINCIPAL HEROES.

Heroes were not gods but a race stronger than men living ages ago and could do wonderful things which men could not now perform.

1. HERCULES—founder of the Dorians.

2. THESEUS—the hero of the Ionians.

3. MINOS—hero of the Dorians in Crete.

4. CADMUS—founder of Theban states.

## b. LEGENDS.

1. Argonautic Expedition—Golden Fleece.

2. Seven Against Thebes.

3. Trojan War 1193-1184.

c. DORIAN MIGRATION—caused 3 waves of migration. Return of the Heraclidae.

d. LITERATURE. Epic Poetry—Iliad and Odyssey by Homer, 850 B. C.

The ILIAD tells of the deeds of the heroes at the siege of Troy or Ilion. Among the Greeks, ACHILLES is the greatest hero, while among the the Trojans we find HECTOR. It gives a picture of warfare and shows the wrath of Achilles and the death of Hector.

The ODYSSEY tells of the wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) the king of Ithaca, on his way home after the siege of Troy. This poem shows the quiet home life of the family.

While not a recital of actual facts these poems give us an idea of Grecian life at that time. Each district had its king who was the priest, offering public prayers and sacrifices. There were a number of chiefs who formed a council to advise with



the king. The members of the Council might address the common people but the people were not allowed to express their wishes.

It was an age of warfare and plunder, and deceit and piracy were not looked upon as wrong. They had however many good qualities—great respect was shown to the parents, women were respected, faithful friendship existed, and often we see deep affection between slave and master.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOMER AGE.

1. Rule of King.
2. Religion was very influential over the people.
3. Women were respected.
4. Polygamy was forbidden.
5. Slavery prevailed.

**XI. The First Olympiad.** 776 B. C. This was the first time when the name of the winner of the Olympian game was recorded. He was Coroibus.

### RISE OF SPARTA.

**I. Sparta** was a Dorian camp in conquered territory.

#### II. Classes of People.

- a. Spartans alone eligible to office.
- b. Perioeci were farmers working Spartan estates and paying tribute in vegetables. They served as heavy armed troops when needed but had no political rights.
- c. Helots were conquered people who did all manual labor.
- d. Slaves.

#### III. Government.

In form it was a monarchy but in reality was an oligarchy.

- a. Two HEREDITARY Kings, belonging to the Heraclidae (power limited).
- b. COUNCIL ELDERS—28 members chosen from nobles, presided over by the two kings.
- c. 5 EPHORS—(power supreme).
- d. SENATORS (2 in number) holding office for life. Qualification at least 60 years of age.
- e. ASSEMBLY—All Spartans over 30 years of age. They voted on the measures passed by the Senate and on questions of War and Peace.

LYCURGUS was the great law giver and through him we get a military people.

A child soon after birth was brought to a body of the Elders who decided whether he should be allowed to live or not. If puny or unhealthy, the boy baby was cast out in the mountains to die of exposure and starvation, while the strong ones were awarded land and returned to the mother to be kept until his seventh year. He then became the property of the State and was placed with boys of his own age in charge of an instructor. His only mental training was music and poetry but he was taught to be quick, cunning, athletic, and to endure pain and privation.

At 20 he became a young man and must be ready to give military service when needed, and took his meals in time of war and peace with about fifteen mess mates. At 30 he became full grown and could attend the general assembly, but must keep up the military training till 60 years of age.

Girls received the same training as boys but less severe and were not given to the state after the seventh year as the boys were.

All men must marry, women lived in ease at home, while the men devoted their time to the state, the work being done by the Helots.

#### 4. MESSENIAN WARS. 750-650 B. C.

FIRST WAR. Took place about Ithome which was captured after twelve years resistance and so ended the war.

SECOND WAR. Aristomenes was the great Messenian leader and defended Ira for nine years. When it fell into the hands of the Spartans, most of the people went to Sicily, those who remained were made Helots.

### RISE OF ATHENS.

#### I. Changes in Government, the FORMATIVE PERIOD.

##### 1. MONARCHY 17 KINGS.

CECROPS was the legendary founder. Early settlements were usually made about a hill or "Acropolis" which being a natural stronghold was looked to for protection. Athene became the patron goddess, and her followers, the inhabitants of Attica, were known as Athenians.

The people were living in twelve unwallled villages which were now gathered together for protection, each with its own king but with Cecrops as ruler of all.

Theseus, a great hero and a later ruler, dissolved the separate governments and established one council, the Acropolis becoming the seat of government of Athens.

The last king was Codrus. While he was ruling, Attica was invaded by the Spartans and word was sent to him from the Oracle of Delphi that the party whose leader should be destroyed by the enemy would be successful; so Codrus disguised himself and entered the enemies' camp where he was slain, thus by his heroism gaining the victory for Athens.

CLASSES OF PEOPLE—nobles, farmers, workmen.

#### II. Oligarchy or Aristocracy, government under the control of a few nobles.

a. In the seventh century the kings were abolished and in their place we have nine Archons who instead of holding office for life and being chosen only from the Codrus family were elected for ten years, and later for one year, 682 B. C. These were selected by the Areopagus Council, from a small body of the nobles. No one could be re-elected till all had served their turn. This lasted about a century.

b. REBELLION OF CYLON. 628 B. C. Taking advantage of the weak state of government, Cylon tried to usurp the power and become tyrant but he was defeated and most of his followers were killed by treachery.

##### c. DRACO. The lawgiver. 621 B. C.

The people became dissatisfied and demanded a written code of laws. These Draco drafted. They did not effect the Constitution but reformed the criminal laws.

They were known as the "Bloody Laws" because the punishments were very severe, death being often imposed, but they were probably as humane as the age would permit. They graded penalties according to the degree of guilt.

**III. Timocracy.** Rule by people having a certain amount of property.

a. During the latter years of the Oligarchy the people of Athens were divided into four classes according to their property, for purpose of taxation and military services. The first three had the right to attend the assembly and vote, but the fourth class had no share in the government.

b. SOLON—Gained the confidence of the people by the aid given them in the War with Megara. He was called to suppress the anarchy in Athens and was made Archon.

**REFORMS OF SOLON.**

1. The poor were relieved, and slavery for debt was abolished.
2. He provided his country with a new system of coinage.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.**

1. People were divided into *four classes*, according to wealth.
2. The *executive power* was vested in nine Archons, chosen from the first class—all citizens voting at their election.
3. *Council of 400* was chosen from the first three classes of citizens who were 30 years old. This body prepared the laws.
4. *Ecclesia*—citizens over 20 from all four classes were admitted to this general assembly, and given the right to vote on war and peace.
5. The *Areopagus* or high court of justice for trial of murder cases was held by ex-archons on the Areopagus or Hill of Ares.
6. *Supreme Court*, men over 30 from all classes were admitted as jurors. This court had the right to try the magistrates at the close of their term and hear appeals from other courts.
7. Every man must take sides with one party or the other in settling public question of dispute.

The laws were set up in the Acropolis on wooden columns that all might read them. Solon then left Athens and traveled for many years in Asia and Egypt and new parties sprang up in Athens.

**IV. Tyranny of Pisistratus and Sons.**

a. Pisistratus the nephew of Solon taking advantage of the disturbed times in Athens, the strife between the Hill, Plain, and Shore, became the leader of the people and usurped the government, 560 B. C. He was deposed twice but regained it each time, and was succeeded in 527 B. C. by his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus.

b. They ruled well, with kindness and wisdom and beautified the city with temples and public buildings. Homer's poems were collected and a public library established.

They did away with the landed estates of the nobles, dividing them among the peasants. They enforced the laws and constitution and taught the people the value of peace. They were the founders of Athenian diplomacy and extended the power of Athens abroad.

c. Hipparchus was killed, but Hippias saved himself. After this he became so bitter that he ill-treated the citizens. He and his sons and some of the banished nobles, among whom was Clisthenes, were exiled, 510 B. C., and took refuge with Darius.

## V. Partial Democracy. Rule of Clisthenes (508 B. C.)

REFORMS—Development of Solon Constitution in a more democratic manner.

a. He broke up the strife of the Hill, Plain and Shore, by dividing the sections equally into 10 tribes each made up of 100 *demes* or townships scattered all through the country.

b. All free born Athenians were made *citizens*.

c. *Senate of 500*—50 from each of 10 classes drawn by a lot. Prepared laws to be presented to Assembly.

d. *Strategi*—10 generals one from each tribe. These each in turn had control of the army.

e. *Ostracism*. A method of getting rid of any great politician who was causing dissension, by exiling him without due process of law for 10 years, if he received a 6,000 secret vote against him in the Ecclesia. To be ostracised was not considered a disgrace.

While Athens was undergoing these changes in government Sparta was growing in power and now had become the leader of the Confederation of the States of the Peloponnesus.

## II. Persian Wars to Macedonian Supremacy.

### PERSIAN WARS. 500-449 B. C.

The Dorian migration, political disturbances at home, and the destruction of the Phoenician cities Tyre and Sidon, which gave the Greeks an opportunity to assume that trade and commerce, led to the establishment of the Greek colonies as Miletus and Chalcidice in Asia Minor and to others on the islands of the Aegean Sea.

Some of these Greek cities were taken by Croesus, King of Lydia and later were conquered by the Persians who compelled the Greeks to furnish military service.

#### A. CAUSES.

1. Persian desire for Greek wealth and territory, and jealousy of Greek independence and prosperity.
2. Desire of Hippias for restoration to power. The governor of Sardis ordered the Athenians to receive him and this angered them.
3. Athens helped the Ionian Greek colonies in Asia Minor, Miletus and others to revolt against Persia.
4. Desire of Darius I. to punish Athens for burning Sardis.

#### B. LEADERS.

PERSIAN.	SPARTAN.	ATHENIAN.
Mardonius	Leonidas	Miltiades
Artaphernes	Pausanias	Aristides
Datis		Themistocles
Xerxes		Cimon

#### C. IMPORTANT EVENTS AND EXPEDITIONS.

1. IONIAN REVOLT with Athenian Alliance, which met with failure and Miletus was captured by the Persians 495 B. C.



2. FIRST EXPEDITION against Greece under Mardonius, 429 B. C. Persian fleet wrecked off Mt. Athos. Persian land force defeated in Thrace.

3. SECOND EXPEDITION led by Artaphernes and Datis.

a. *Battle Marathon*, 490 B. C. Militades with 10,000 Athenians defeated 100,000 Persians. This stopped the westward progress of Asiatic civilization and saved Hellas.

b. Hippias' death occurred about this time on one of the islands.

4. Interval of ten years between 2d and 3d expedition.

a. Rivalry of Themistocles and Aristides.

b. Ostracism of Aristides, 484 B. C.

c. Development of Athenian naval power and the fortification of Piraeus upon the advice of Themistocles.

d. Nobility of Athenian spirit shown in patriotism for all Hellas.

e. Death of Darius I, 485 B. C.

f. Persian preparations made by his son and successor Xerxes.

5. THIRD EXPEDITION with Xerxes the Persian king, as leader, accompanied by Hippias' son, and Demaratus, a former king of Sparta, who had lost his place at home.

a. MARCH THROUGH *Macedon, Thrace and Thessaly*, with scarcely any opposition.

b. BATTLE THERMOPYLAE, 480 B. C. The Persians built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont and 1,000,000 men crossed into Greece. The Greeks under Leonidas, King of Sparta, checked their progress at the pass of Thermopylae until, through treachery, a path was shown to the Persians and the three hundred Spartans defending the pass were killed.

c. BURNING OF ATHENS, 480 B. C. The Persians marched into Attica capturing many towns. Athens was abandoned and destroyed, the people taking to their ships.

d. BATTLE ARTEMISIUM, 480 B. C. This was a sea fight which took place on the same day as the Battle of Thermopylae, the Greeks being successful. The shipwreck of many Persian vessels helping the Greeks.

e. BATTLE OF SALAMIS, 480 B. C. The Greek fleet commanded by Eurybiades, through the cleverness of Themistocles was gathered into the harbor of Salamis, and surrounded by the Persians. This compelled the Greeks to fight, thereby gaining a great victory over Xerxes who retreated, leaving Mardonius with 300,000 men in Greece.

The Persians willing to acknowledge the independence of Athens, tried to negotiate a treaty with them, but Athens remained loyal to Hellas and refused. As punishment the city was destroyed a second time the following spring.

f. BATTLE OF PLATAEA, 479 B. C. The Persians encamped at Plataea during the winter. The Spartans under Pausanias came to the aid of the Athenians under Aristides and the Persians were defeated, thereby freeing Continental Greece from any fear of further invasion.

g. BATTLE OF MYCALE, 479 B. C. At the same time as the Battle of Plataea was fought, the naval battle of Mycale was won by the Greeks near Miletus in Asia Minor, thereby freeing the whole region around the Aegean Sea from the Persians. The war was brought to an end 467 B. C.



6. EVENTS BETWEEN 479-449 B. C. ATHENIAN SUPREMACY—FORMING OF THE EMPIRE.

a. REBUILDING OF ATHENS, 478 B. C. The fear of Persia being removed, the Greeks returned and rebuilt their city and erected walls for its protection. Sparta's objection to this was overcome through the stratagem of Themistocles, and Athens and Sparta united against Persia.

b. TAKING OF BYZANTIUM. Pausanias, the Spartan, was given command of the expedition against Byzantium which was still held by Persia, but while busy with this work he opened a correspondence with Xerxes offering to betray the Greeks. A mutiny broke out because of his arrogance, and Aristides and Cimon of Athens became the leaders and Pausanias was recalled. Charges were preferred, but he fled to Athens and took refuge at the shrine, here he was starved to death.

c. CONFEDERACY DELOS, 479 B. C. This was an Ionian league headed by Athens, holding its meetings on the island of Delos. It was at first a free league but later became compulsory. Its members furnished vessels and men, or paid taxes for the support of the fleet.

Athens used the funds of the league for her own benefit and as the Persians had ceased to trouble them, the other members began to revolt.

d. THEMISTOCLES WAS OSTRACISED and spent the last days with the king of Persia, Artaxerxes I., who received him kindly. He died in Asia Minor, 458 B. C.

e. BATTLE EURYMEDON, 467 B. C. After Aristides' death Cimon became leader. He gained a great victory over the Persians both by land and sea at the mouth of Eurymedon River, southern part of Asia Minor. The Persians gave up all hope of recovering their Greek possessions and the number of cities in the Delos Confederacy was increased to two hundred.

f. REVOLT OF THE HELOTS IN SPARTA. Athens' power had been steadily growing so that she was supreme on land and sea while that of Sparta had begun to decline. The slaves or Helots taking advantage of an earthquake, revolted and with their allies, the Messenians, secured the strongest military position in Peloponnesus. The revolt was put down but Sparta applied to Athens for aid against the Messenians.

g. OSTRACISM OF CIMON, 461 B. C. Cimon, Sparta's friend and Persia's enemy, believed in the alliance between Sparta and Athens, and succeeded in securing support for Sparta but the Athenian army was insulted and dismissed by Sparta, having been accused of treachery. Pericles, leader of the democracy, or opposing party, had gained in power during Cimon's absence in Sparta, and Cimon opposing this on his return, was ostracised, 461 B. C.

h. REBELLION BROKE OUT IN BOEOTIA. They, with the aid of the Spartans, defeated Athens at Tanagra. Shortly after the Spartans had left, the Athenians defeated the Boeotians at Aenophyta and set up a democratic government favorable to themselves in Boeotia, Phocia, Locris, thereby causing great dissatisfaction. In an expedition to Egypt many of the Greek vessels were captured by the Persians and Cimon was recalled from exile to help them. He made a five years' peace with Sparta and her allies and so was left free to attend to Persia. He died on the way, but later the fleet gained the great victory of Salamis. The Athenians were obliged to evacuate Boeotia and a thirty years' peace was made with Sparta and her allies and a treaty of peace with Persia was signed.

## D. RESULTS OF THE WAR. Peace, 449 B. C.

- a. The independence of the Greek colonies in Asia Minor recognized by Persia.
- b. Athens became the most powerful of the Grecian states.
- c. The formation of the Confederacy of Delos, 479 B. C.

## AGE OF PERICLES.

## I. Democracy Supreme.

- a. All citizens were now *eligible* to hold office and were paid for serving the State: but the greater population were slaves or aliens who never could receive the franchise.
- b. The *Areopagus* lost most of its power.
- c. *Archons* were elected from any class.
- d. *Strategi* were chosen from all citizens. Their powers were increased so that they were now far more important than the archons.
- e. *Pericles'* power was, however, almost absolute.
- f. *Army*—when necessary all men were obliged to serve between the age of 20 and 50 years.
- g. *Naval power* was fostered and another *long wall* was built connecting Athens and Piraeus.

II. Character of the Age. This was the *golden age* of literature, sculpture, art, commerce, and political power.

Athens was adorned, by Pericles beautifying the Acropolis with marble steps, and with the Hall of Columns inside of which was Minerva's statue 50 feet high, on a pedestal 25 feet high. Near by the Hall of Columns was the Parthenon, built by Ictinus. The sculpture adorning it being the work of Phidias, who also made the gold and bronze statue of Athene on the Acropolis. Other great works were the Temple of Wingless Victory, the magnificent Propylaea or gateway at the Western entrance of the Acropolis, the Erechtheum, the center of the religious life of the Athenians, the Odeium a large semi-circular hall built to commemorate the battle of Salamis.

## PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431-404 B. C.

## I. CAUSE. Jealousy of Sparta and the Dorian Confederacy over Athens' growth of power, and dissatisfaction among some of the Athenian allies.

## II. OCCASION.

- a. Revolt of Corcyra from Corinth, Athens siding with the former.
- b. Revolt of Potidaea, a Corinthian colony, but a tributary of Athens, caused further ill-feeling because of the support given by Corinth against Athens.

## III. PARTIES. Athens and members of Delian League, the Aegean Islands, and cities in Asia Minor on one side with Sparta and the Peloponnesian League (except Argos and Achaia) and the Boeotian League including most of central Greece west of Sparta on the other side.

## IV. COMPARISON OF THE SIDES.

## SPARTANS AND ALLIES.

- a. Dorian
- b. Agricultural
- c. Oligarchical
- d. Confederacy of independent States.
- e. Superior on land.

## ATHENS AND ALLIES.

- a. Ionian
- b. Industrial and Commercial
- c. Democratic
- d. Empire, made up of dependent cities.
- e. Superior on the seas.

## V. FIRST PERIOD, 431-421 B. C.

1. PLANS OF EACH PARTY. Athens planned to wear out the enemy by ravaging the Peloponnesus with the fleet but keeping the people within the city walls and avoiding to meet the enemy in open battle. Sparta planned to destroy Attica and so bring the enemy to terms by spoiling the crops and cutting off supplies by subduing their allies or causing them to revolt.

2. Through treason the *Thebans* secured *Plataea* but were soon driven out, many being taken prisoners or killed.

3. FIVE INVASIONS of Athens and the country destroyed.

4. PESTILENCE AT ATHENS due to overcrowding. Death of their leader Pericles 429 B. C. He was succeeded by Cleon.

5. 428 B. C. REVOLT OF THE OLIGARCHS OF MYTILENE OF LESBOS. They surrendered to the Athenians and the 1,000 Oligarchs were put to death. Athens held undisputed sway over the Aegaen Sea.

6. SURRENDER OF PLATAEA to the Spartans after two years siege, the people killed and their territory given to Thebes.

7. PYLOS, 425 B. C. TAKEN FROM SPARTA and held by the new Athenian general, Demosthenes.

8. Spartan power was declining and in order to gain time envoys were sent to Athens to negotiate peace. These were held as hostages and so prevented further invasions into Attica.

9. BATTLE DELIUM, 424 B. C. Athens defeated by the Boeotians and a year's truce made.

10. BATTLE AMPHIPOLIS. Truce broken by Brasidas the ablest Spartan general of the time. He made several attacks in Chalcidice and Thucydides unable to hold Amphipolis was banished and Cleon was called to recover Amphipolis, but Athens was defeated and both Cleon and Brasidas died.

11. PEACE OF Nicias, 421 B. C. Restored the relation existing before the war and was to last 50 years but the war broke out again in three years' time.

## VI. SECOND PERIOD, 421-413 B. C.

1. ALCIBIADES, owing to his high birth and winning personality, now became leader in Athens. He was able, but his motives were usually self-interest.

2. BATTLE MANTINEA. The Athenians allied with some of the Peloponnesian states to put down the growing power of Sparta but were defeated 418 B. C. in the Battle of Mantinea.

3. SICILIAN EXPEDITION. Some of the cities of Sicily, formerly Athenian allies, revolted and sought aid from Athens, promising to pay all expenses incurred in their

behalf, thus misrepresenting their wealth. Alcibiades for his own gain urged the undertaking and with Nicias and Lamachus was put in command of a large fleet. On reaching Syracuse each commander had his own plan.

1. Lamachus—attack Syracuse at once.
2. Nicias—cruise along the coast, exhibiting the fleet and return home.
3. Alcibiades by negotiation, secure aid from neighboring cities before making an attack.

The last plan was accepted but these people were not won over as easily as had been expected and in the midst of it, Alcibiades was arrested and recalled for being implicated in the destruction of the Images of Hermes, which took place the night before the expedition set sail.

He escaped, turned traitor, and allied himself with Sparta.

The Athenians besieged Syracuse. Lamachus was killed, leaving Nicias in charge. Through the advice of Alcibiades Sparta sent aid by Gylippus and the Athenians were completely defeated, trying to retreat by land, Nicias, and Demosthenes who had come with re-enforcements, were both put to death.

## VII. THIRD PERIOD, 413-404 B. C.

1. Sparta by the advice of Alcibiades *renewed the war* in Attica and seized and fortified Decelea.

2. CHIOS, MILETUS and LESBOS revolted from Athens, upon the advice of Alcibiades and Sparta and Persia, under the satrap Tissaphernes, formed an alliance.

Alcibiades persuaded the Persians to break with Sparta and secured the aid of Persia for Athens and instigated the overthrow of the government by the Oligarchic party at home, that he could come in as the city's protector and restore order. This was done and the Council of the Four Hundred came into power with full control.

Samos had refused to accept the rule of the Four Hundred and had recalled Alcibiades to Athens. He secured a victory for the Athenians at Cyzicus, and Byzantium was captured. He was given unlimited power and the rule of the Four Hundred was broken. He then started on an expedition to Asia Minor, but during his absence from the city, the Spartans under Lysander at the *Battle of Notium* conquered the Athenians. Alcibiades was held responsible for the defeat, and so again lost his power. He retired to a castle in the Hellespont, where he spent the rest of his days.

3. NAVAL BATTLE OF ARGINUSAE proved a great victory for the Athenians under Conon, and the Spartans lost one of their ablest commanders, Callicratidas. The Athenians killed six of the generals who had helped gain this victory, because they had failed to rescue the crews of the wrecked vessels.

4. BATTLE OF AEGOSPOTAMI, 405 B. C. Lysander commanding the Spartan fleet completely destroyed the Athenian fleet under Conon. The Athenians surrounded by land and sea, were obliged to surrender, 404 B. C.

## VIII. TREATY OF PEACE, 404 B. C.

Athens had to give up her fleet; destroy her port; tear down her long walls; give up her popular government; accept the rule of Thirty Oligarchs; permit political exiles to return; agree to undertake no military expedition without the consent of Sparta who was now supreme in Greece.



### SPARTAN SUPREMACY, 404-371 B. C.

**I. Lysander at the head of Spartan affairs** made his friends rulers in all the subjugated cities. These ruled with the assistance of ten oligarchs who were supported by the troops, the commander of whom was known as the "harmost." This government was most cruel and oppressive.

**II. Thirty Tyrants in Athens, 404 B. C.,** headed by Critias, were appointed by Lysander and given absolute power with 700 troops kept at the expense of the state, for their support in carrying out their work of murder, robbery, and oppression.

**III. Moderate Democracy Restored.** Influential people if not killed were driven into exile. These increased to large numbers that gathered in Thebes. Under Thrasylbulus, 403 B. C., they drove out the Thirty Tyrants and restored the democracy.

#### **IV. The Retreat of the Ten Thousand, 401 B. C.**

Artaxerxes had succeeded to the Persian throne which Cyrus his brother claimed. The latter raised an army and hired 13,000 Greeks to aid him. He met his brother in battle at Cunaxa where he would have been successful but in an attempt to kill his brother was himself killed, his army then retreating to the hills, leaving the Greeks, who remained and became victorious over the Persians. The Persian king invited the Greek generals under a truce to a banquet where they were all murdered, at the instigation of Tissaphernes. The Greeks chose new generals and retreated through the enemies' country and reached Greece in safety. Xenophon, the great Greek historian, was one of the commanders of the retreating army.

**V. Death of Socrates.** Socrates taught by questioning and proved to his pupils in the end that they knew nothing of the subject. His reasoning was inductive, trying to make correct general definitions by studying many individual examples. His work regenerated Athens, but at the time had a harmful effect. He was condemned to death by poison 399 B. C., having been accused of corrupting the youth of Athens and of being irreligious in his treatment of the Gods.

**VI. Trouble in Asia Minor.** The Persians controlled by Artaxerxes, took revenge on the Greeks in Asia Minor for the help given by Greece to Cyrus. The Spartan king Agesilaus sent aid to these cities and was victorious.

### CORINTHIAN WAR, 395-387 B. C.

**I. CAUSE.** The tyranny of Sparta over her conquered cities and allies. Help refused Sparta in an expedition against Asia Minor. Boeotian insult to Agesilaus, when about to start for Asia.

**II. PARTIES.**—Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Athens—Against Sparta.  
Funds supplied by Persia.



III. BATTLE CNIDUS, 394 B. C. Spartan fleet destroyed in Asia Minor by the Athenians under Conon aided by Persia. Agesilaus was recalled and gained a slight victory at the

IV. BATTLE OF CORONEA, 394 B. C., in Boeotia, but this victory was at so great an expense, that he could not remedy the evils.

V. TREATY OF ANTALCIDAS, 387 B. C.

1. Greek cities of Asia Minor given to Persia.

2. All other great cities to be independent and were not to become a party to any league or alliance against Sparta. Sparta once again became leader of Greece but with Agesilaus at the head continued the policy of tyranny over the other Hellenes.

### WAR BETWEEN SPARTA AND THEBES.

Many cities in Chalcidice had formed a league for self-protection, particularly against Macedon. This league in a short time grew so powerful that Sparta looked with jealousy upon it, and so destroyed it, and at the same time Phoebidas took Cademia the citadel of Thebes.

Thebes was now ruled by *Aristocrats* supported by the Spartans and many of the exiled Thebans took refuge in Athens where they were organized and banded together by Pelopidas while his friend Epaminondas was training the youths in Thebes.

Pelopidas with a few followers reached Thebes in disguise. A magistrate in league with them invited all the officials of the oligarchy except Leonidas to attend a banquet, and while they were feasting, killed them. Others visited Leonidas at his home and killed him also.

A democracy was established and Thebes was not freed from control of Sparta and a new Boeotian League was formed. Athens being dissatisfied with their action began negotiations with Sparta. Persia was invited to attend and the treaty of Antalcidas was to be renewed. When it came the turn of Thebes to ratify the treaty, her delegate, Epaminondas, refused. He changed the military tactics and organized his followers into what was known as the Sacred Band.

BATTLE LEUCTRA, 371 B. C. A severe battle took place here near Thebes resulting in the complete defeat of the Spartans by Epaminondas and Thebes became supreme.

### THEBAN SUPREMACY, 371-362 B. C.

Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnesus. The Arcadians had founded the city of Megalopolis but not being united the Spartans took the opportunity to attack them. Epaminondas defended them and later threatened Sparta. The Messenians had revolted and built the city of Messene and the fortress of Mt. Ithone and in this work were also aided by Thebes.

The Thebans extended their power over Thessaly and Macedonia, but the people became dissatisfied as her rule was no better than that of Sparta and moreover she was not able to defend Greece against an outside force as Sparta had done.

BATTLE MANTINEA, 362 B. C. Epaminondas now marched through Greece trying to restore order and subdue Athens, Sparta, etc., and at Mantinea a battle was fought in which each side claimed the victory but Epaminondas and Pelopidas being killed, and there being no one to succeed them, the power of Thebes came to an end and a general peace was made among the Grecian states except Sparta.

**MACEDONIAN SUPREMACY TO THE CONQUEST OF ROME, 338-146.****I. Early History of Macedon. Philip II.**

Macedon was at first of little importance and still in a barbarous state when King Amyntas began to introduce the military ways of the civilized Greek. He died after the battle of Leuctra at the time of the Theban Supremacy. He left three sons, the first one being murdered, was succeeded by the second. Pelopidas of Thebes placed a regent in charge, and took the youngest son, Philip, a boy of 15, as hostage to Thebes. Here he became a civilized Greek of the highest order, learning their culture and military science, and there formulating his plan of controlling Greece and then conquering Persia.

**II. Philip II.**

In 359 B. C. he became ruler of Macedon. He improved the army, introducing improved Greek customs. He restored order in his own country, defeated the neighboring enemies and then prepared to increase his domains by securing other states. He formed by deceptive means an alliance with the Chalcidic league and with Athens, and by his cunning won most of the coast cities belonging to the two. Potidea and the commercial center of Amphipolis was secured and this so angered Athens that she broke the alliance. To the cities which Philip secured he gave many municipal rights.

**III. Social War, 357-355 B. C.** Athens could do nothing with Philip then, as she was engaged in a Social War, some of her allies having revolted. In this she was unsuccessful and considerably weakened, as she had to grant independence to Byzantium, Chios, Rhodes, and Cos, only Euboea remaining subject to Athens.

**IV. Sacred War, 355-346 B. C.** 1. Philip began war against Phocis in order to secure Thessaly. Thebes having failed to gain the submission of Phocis persuaded the Amphictyonic Council to declare a sacred war against Phocis because of irreligious acts against Apollo and also to obtain the aid of Philip in carrying out the war. Philip was at first unsuccessful but later defeated them, thereby securing all Thessaly and proceeding as far as Thermopylae where he was stopped by an Athenian force. Immediately after this he secured nearly all of Thrace.

2. **WARNINGS OF DEMOSTHENES.** Demosthenes, the greatest orator Greece ever had, saw the danger threatening Greece in the growing power of Philip and tried to persuade the Athenians to unite with the Chalcidice Confederation who had broken with Philip. These orations against Philip of Macedon were known as Philip-pics and when persuading them to join Olynthus of the Chalcidice league were called Olynthiacs. Athens accepted the advice but did not give the necessary support. Olynthus and all of the thirty cities of the confederation were taken by Philip.

**V. Power of Philip.** The nobles served in the army with Philip as his companions, their sons served in his household or with him as pages. By his magnetism he broke up the local element and made them one body, and granting many municipal rights to the strangers. In this way he won over many.

**VI. Peace Philocrates, 346 B. C.** Athens unable to secure the support of Greece against Philip in spite of Demosthenes offered to make peace. This Philip ac-

cepted as he wished the assistance of the Athenian navy in conquering Persia. All allies on both sides agreed to the treaty except Phocis, who, as punishment, was not permitted to have any voice in the matter. Philip then as leader of the Amphictyonic Council destroyed all the cities of Phocis and compelled them to pay yearly tribute.

**VII. Battle Chaeronea, 338 B. C.** Opposition of Demosthenes to Philip continued and finally a league was formed, by many of the states, to drive Philip out of Greece, but the combined army was completely defeated at Chaeronea. Philip punished Thebes but made the *Peace of Demades with Athens*.

**VIII. Philip's Plan and Death.** *Hellenic League under Macedon.*

After the battle of Chaeronea the Hellenic League was formed, the states keeping their constitution but acknowledging Philip commander-in-chief of the army with power to declare war or peace and to attend to their foreign or interstate matters, while the states were to furnish troops to *conquer Persia*. In 336 B. C. when all was in readiness for his Persian expedition, he was stabbed as he was entering the theatre, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

**IX. Early History of Alexander.** Alexander who had been educated by Aristotle was now 20 years old when he ascended the throne. He was active and energetic along all lines, and eager to secure knowledge of all kinds. The work accomplished by his father seemed to be falling to pieces, but against the advice of his counsellors he soon changed chaos into order again.

**X. Destruction of Thebes.** In bringing Greece to terms he made an example of Thebes, completely destroying the city and selling the people into slavery; but other states were permitted to keep the rights granted by Philip and were not called on to furnish troops for the war against Persia.

**XI. Conquests of Alexander.** In 334 B. C., with an army of 3,500, Alexander crossed the Hellespont and invaded Persia.

1. BATTLE GRANICUS RIVER, 334 B. C.

This was his first victory. Then he determined to clear the coast so that no fleet could attack him from the rear, and so conquered one city after another, Sardis, Ephesus, Miletus, giving them a democratic government.

2. BATTLE ISSUS, 333 B. C. Darius was defeated and fled. Much plunder was secured and the wives and children of Darius taken captive.

3. SIEGE TYRE, 332 B. C. The city of Tyre was on an island protected by a land and naval force, but was reduced to ruins by Alexander and the people sold as slaves. This destroyed the power of Persia on the sea.

4. CONQUEST OF EGYPT. Alexander marched to Egypt and secured it without any resistance. He founded the city of Alexandria to take the place of Tyre.

5. BATTLE ARBELA, 331 B. C. Leaving Egypt, Alexander marched through Palestine and crossed the Tigris where the last great battle with Darius was fought. He was successful with a force very inferior in numbers to that of the Persians. Darius fled but was murdered by one of his own men and Alexander became ruler of the Empire.



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**6. SUBMISSION OF BABYLON, SUSA AND PERSEPOLIS.**

Subjugation of the Sogdianas and Bactrians thus extending his conquests into the far interior of Asia.

**7. INVASION OF INDIA.** Alexander continued his march of conquests as far as the Indus River in India.

**8. HOMEWARD MARCH.** The soldiers marched for sixty days, hungry and thirsty, over mountains and through burning deserts, to please Alexander; but nearly three quarters of them died on the way. While this was going on, one of his admirals, Nearchus, sailed from the Indus to Persian Gulf, giving a water route to India.

**XII. Alexander's Plan and Death, 323 B. C.** Babylon was made the capital and Alexander planned to unite his empire and introduce Greek culture. Cities had been founded all over his empire, with an element of Greek in each, supplied by the worn out soldiers of his army.

He now prepared to conquer Arabia, Africa and Western Europe and so become ruler of the world. When ready to start, he became sick from his many excesses and died at the age of 32, in 323 B. C.

**XIII. Results of the Conquests of Alexander.** They ended the long struggle between Persia and Greece and spread the Hellenic civilization over Egypt and Western Asia. Antioch with its magnificent buildings, streets, and adornments, and Alexandria, the home for students of all countries, because of its libraries and museums, were the result of this spread of Hellenic civilization.

**XIV. Division of Alexander's Empire.**

1. No one was strong enough to hold this immense Empire, but Alexander left it to his general Perdiccas to rule as regent for his infant son, but through jealousy he was killed by his own soldiers.

Antigonus siezed the empire and made himself master.

**2. BATTLE IPSUS, 301 B. C.**

Four other generals, Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy I., combined against Antigonus and at the Battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C., defeated him. The kingdom was divided among the four generals who now became kings. Later Lysimachus was killed and his share given to the others so we find the three kingdoms of

a. **SELEUCIDAE**, which was the most powerful. It extended from Phrygia to India, including Babylon and Syria. Antioch was the capital. This kingdom was conquered by Rome under Sulla, in 64 B. C.

b. **PTOLEMIES**. This consisted of Egypt and Palestine. Alexander was its capital and became the leading center of culture and education. This kingdom was taken by Rome under Octavius Caesar, 30 B. C.

c. **MACEDONIA**. Belonging to Cassander, consisted of Macedon and Greece until Greece secured its independence under the Achaean and Aetolian leagues aided by the Romans, in the *Battle of Cynoscephalae*, 197 B. C.

*Battle Pydna*, 168 B. C. Macedonia became a dependency of Rome under Paulus. In 146 B. C. after the *Battle of Corinth*, Macedon and Greece became Roman provinces.